

**WOOD STRESSED-SKIN PANELS:
AN INVESTIGATION INTO THEIR
BEHAVIOUR, LOAD DISTRIBUTION AND
COMPOSITE PROPERTIES**

Part 1: Review, modelling and design

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORSHIP

I certify that the work in this thesis has not been previously submitted for a degree nor has it been submitted as part of requirements for a degree except as fully acknowledged within the text.

I also certify that the thesis has been written by me. Any help that I have received in my research work and the preparation of the thesis itself has been acknowledged. In addition, I certify that all information sources and literature used are indicated in the thesis.

Sydney, 28 March 2007

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Christophe Gerber', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Christophe D. Gerber

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"Entre l'incroyance et la foi il n'y a qu'un souffle;
Entre l'état de doute et celui de certitude il n'y a qu'un souffle;
Sache chérir ce souffle si précieux car
C'est lui l'unique fruit de notre existence."

Khayyam Naishapuri,
astronome, mathématicien et poète persan (1048-1131)

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ABBREVIATION AND KEY-TERM DEFINITIONS

AS	Australian Standard TM
AS/NZS	Australian/New Zealand Standard TM
CV	coefficient of variation
DOF	degree of freedom
EMC	equilibrium moisture content
FEA	finite element analysis
FEM	finite element model
LVDT	Linear Variable Differential Transducer
MOE	modulus of elasticity (Young's modulus)
MOR	modulus of rupture
PUR	one-component polyurethane
OSB	oriented strand board
RBA	rubber-based adhesive
SBT	simple beam theory
SLS	serviceability limit state
SSP	stressed-skin panel
ULS	ultimate limit state
UTS	University of Technology, Sydney, Australia

Strength axis: in an orthotropic panel, the axis showing the strongest strength

ABSTRACT

Stressed skin panels (SSPs) offer enhanced reliability and load-bearing capacity, potentially generating new opportunities for the use of timber in multi-storey residential, industrial, commercial and public buildings. However, in Australia, the design code for timber structures, AS 1720.1–1997 (Australian StandardTM 1997), does not make the most of the structural capabilities of this technology. In order to address this shortcoming, a major research project commenced in 2002 at the University of Technology, Sydney to investigate and quantify the structural performance of SSPs. This thesis details the research processes and outcomes from investigating the structural behaviours of SSP constructions. The project, which has emphasised that the sheathing and joists of SSP assemblies act compositely together, provides design recommendations that will ensure the safe and efficient design of SSP structures.

This PhD project focuses on the short-term behaviour of SSP structures subjected to quasi-static loading of serviceability and ultimate regime. The full-scale specimens are subjected to third-point loading (two uniformly distributed line loads) and centre-point loading (single uniformly distributed line load and concentrated point load). Effects of changing the physical integrity (skin discontinuities) and the boundary conditions (buckling restraint at the support) of the specimen are investigated. On the other hand, the long-term behaviour and specimen responses to and effects of in-plane loading, dynamic excitation, cyclic loading and loading history are outside the scope of this PhD research. Investigating multiple-span SSP systems and installing blockings inside the span are also excluded.

The experimental work involves full-scale testing of 27 simply supported single-span specimens, constructed in a variety of configurations and subjected to a series of non-destructive and destructive tests. This testing program enables the identification of the serviceability and ultimate responses, quantification of the two-way action, and characterising of the composite properties of SSP systems. It also permits quantification of the effects of discontinuing the skin and restraining buckling at the supports.

Two numerical models are developed within the framework of this project, that is, a mathematical procedure is derived from grillage theory and a finite element model is assembled using ANSYS software. Both models are capable of accurately predicting the serviceability responses of SSP structures.

This project puts forward design recommendations, culminating in the outline of a proposal to amend the Australian code for the design of timber structures (AS 1720). The current edition of this code, AS 1720.1–1997 (Australian StandardTM 1997), provides incomplete guidelines for the design of SSP systems. The recommendations offer Australian engineers a thorough and reliable design procedure for SSP systems.

FOREWORD

The author acknowledges the comments of the examiners. In general, only minor clarification and textual amendments have been required. Therefore, the thesis content, including the design recommendations and substantive conclusions, has not been affected by this editorial work.

The final thesis has been organised into two parts – Part 1: Review, modelling and design, and Part 2: Experimental work – in order to facilitate the legibility and accessibility of its content. Part 1 presents the literature and SSP technology review, the development and validation of two numerical models, and the design recommendations. Part 2 focuses on the laboratory investigation, introducing the testing program and presenting/discussing the test results. This organisational change required accommodating the introduction and conclusions of both parts.

A number of the examiners' comments address aspects/issues which are outside of the scope of the PhD project. The author, while appreciating the value of these comments, has been aware of most of these aspects/issues and, in the thesis, has proposed future work to address them.